

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Saturday, April 23.....	140,640
Sunday, April 24.....	109,680
Monday, April 25.....	134,640
Tuesday, April 26.....	137,280
Wednesday, April 27.....	146,680

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

Our Account of the Obsequies to Abraham Lincoln.

The WEEKLY HERALD, for this week, in addition to its usual variety, will give a full report of the Obsequies of the late President in Washington City, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and of the Affecting Incidents along the route, with details of the Reception of the Body of the illustrious Deceased in the Metropolis, of the exciting Scenes and Incidents while the Body lay in state at the City Hall, and of the Impending Civil and Military Processions that attended the remains of the lamented dead on their departure from the city.

## THE SITUATION.

The remains of President Lincoln arrived in Albany about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and were escorted to the Assembly Chamber by a torchlight procession, forming a most solemn and impressive scene. Soon after their arrival the Chamber was opened for the admittance of visitors, and remained open for this purpose until the hour arrived yesterday for the removal of the body to the Central Railroad train. During all this time there was a constant stream of sad spectators passing before it, and thousands who were anxious to catch a glimpse of the face were unable to do so in the allotted period.

Junius Brutus Booth, brother of J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, was arrested in Philadelphia yesterday, taken to Washington and committed to the Old Capitol Prison.

Important particulars regarding the negotiations between Generals Sherman and Johnston are given by our Raleigh correspondents. Their dispatches show that General Sherman was fully aware of the President's assassination before granting the terms of surrender, which were finally agreed upon on the 18th inst., he having announced the melancholy event to his army in an order issued on the 17th. The opposing chiefs had two personal and strictly private interviews, the latter of which continued for three or four hours. It is said that Johnston was willing to surrender on the terms conceded to Lee by General Grant, and wished his proposition to be referred to the latter officer by General Sherman; but Sherman said he had complete power to act in the matter himself, and closed with Johnston on much more favorable conditions for the rebels than their leader at first asked. Breckinridge took part in the negotiations, and it is reported that the conditions of surrender were dictated by Jeff. Davis himself. It was understood at Raleigh that the terms of the capitulation stipulated for the disbandment of all the remaining rebel forces in arm throughout the country. Johnston's army is estimated at about thirty-five thousand. Many of his men, considering their surrender virtually decided upon, were leaving without waiting to be paroled.

It is said that the first act of the members of the late rebel Legislature of North Carolina, if they are allowed to meet, will be to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The Raleigh Progress strongly protests against the recognition of this body of men by the national government, and is willing to take martial law or anything in preference to being ruled over again by these legislators and other rebel State officers.

The arrival here yesterday of the steamship Fulton furnishes us our Charleston and Savannah despatches to the 24th inst. The news of President Lincoln's assassination produced a profound sensation, and was bitterly denounced in public meetings held in both places. Business was in consequence suspended, buildings were draped in mourning, flags were hung at half-mast, minute guns were fired and other demonstrations of grief were made.

There are still some organized bands of rebel soldiers in South Carolina. One of these was encountered on the 9th inst. in a fortified position near the town of Sumter by three companies of national troops. A sharp fight ensued, when the rebels were routed, about sixty of them captured, Sumter occupied by the small national force, and a number of Union prisoners confined there released. General Potter is on an expedition into the interior of the State from Georgetown. At the date of latest accounts he had captured and destroyed about one hundred and fifty cars and several locomotives collected near Camden by the rebels for safety, and was pushing on towards Columbia. Another expedition, under General Hartwell, had destroyed large amounts of rebel property, including cotton on the line of the South Carolina Railroad.

Admiral Thatcher's official report of the occupation of Mobile by the national forces appears in our columns this morning. All the defenses of the city having been previously captured by General Canby's and Admiral Thatcher's commands, and the rebel troops having been withdrawn from the place, it was surrendered by the Mayor on the 14th inst., and was immediately occupied by the men of the Thirteenth corps. The fortifications are of immense strength. At the date of the Admiral's despatch the navy was still engaged in removing from the channel the rebel obstructions and torpedoes, by which several gunboats had been sunk. The names of those already been given in the HERALD. About four hundred pieces of artillery, many of them new and of the heaviest calibre, and large quantities of ammunition, ordnance and other stores, were captured in and around Mobile.

It is expected that the Grand Jury of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, which is soon to meet, will find indictments against General McCausland, Harry Gilmore and other rebel leaders, for levying war on the peaceful inhabitants of that county in their plundering expeditions, and that demands for their surrender for trial will be made by Governor Curtin on the Governor of Virginia.

When Lee's surrender became known in Danville, Va., an attack was made on some buildings containing large stocks of rebel commissary stores and ammunition by a crowd of people, who were soon engaged in the work of wholesale plunder. By some means some powder was ignited, causing an explosion which blew up one of the buildings and killed over fifty persons. This awful catastrophe, however, only caused a temporary suspension of the pillaging, which was soon after resumed by the survivors. The rebel Governor Smith was in Danville, and notwithstanding he had been very recently boasting loudly that he would never submit to the United States government, it was understood that he had sent a flag of truce to General Meade for some purpose.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Africa, from Queenstown on the 16th inst., reached Halifax yesterday on her voyage to Boston.

The news of the fall of Richmond was announced in England on the 14th inst., and produced the most intense excitement all over the country. Although operations in trade and finance were somewhat interrupted by the observation of Good Friday, the effect of the intelligence was most marked. United States securities immediately advanced, cotton experienced a further decline and the remainder of the rebel loan went down six per cent. Business was suspended in Manchester pending the digest of the advices. Great joy prevailed among the friends of the Union on every side.

Leopold of Belgium, Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell were anxiously considering the fate of the new empire of Mexico.

Consols closed in London April 15 at 90 1/2 for money. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady in Liverpool, with the exception of flour, which was heavy. Provisions were generally quiet, and prices were steady. Cotton experienced a further decline on the announcement of the fall of Richmond.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate held an evening session yesterday. The City Tax Levy bill being the special order was taken up and debated. Several dilatory judgments or disputed claims were rejected, but the bill as presented was in the main adopted.

In the Assembly the County Tax bill, having previously been adopted.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Seneca Falls is rapidly recovering. On Tuesday 14th inst. it was still closed to some of its business, and yesterday it was able to take a short rest. Mr. Frederick Seward's condition is daily improving.

The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 17th of April, reached this port yesterday morning, with news from the United States of Colombia and Central America.

The news of the fall of Richmond, although expected, produced considerable excitement in Panama, and induced the belief that the war in North America was nearly ended. Panama was agitated by rumors of fresh outbreaks and revolutionary risings. The new government was in quiet working order, however. In Central America the republic of Nicaragua was waiting with great anxiety for the death of President Carrera, of Guatemala, which was hourly expected, as the event was likely to lead to trouble with regard to the succession. The extensive premises of Messrs. Fitzgerald & Hummel, of Chiniquaga, Nicaragua, were destroyed by fire on the 21st of March. The cotton trade of Nicaragua and San Salvador was increasing.

We have news from Havana to the 24th of April. President Lincoln's assassination had been announced in the city. The news produced a profound sensation of sorrow, even the Southern rebel leaders expressing their regret at such an awful occurrence. News had been received from Havana that the Mexican leader Cortina had revolted against Maximilian and assassinated Maximilian. He was repulsed by General Mejia. It was said that Cortina's force was made up of Texans, and it was charged that his action against the empire was instigated to a great extent by army officers and civil officials of the United States. We have little news from St. Domingo by this arrival. About one hundred and seventy Spanish prisoners, officers and soldiers, had been exchanged on the 14th inst. at New York, which was a double-edged sword, all of whom were in a deplorable condition, six of them having to be sent to the hospital.

The Board of supervisors held a meeting yesterday, and acted upon a few routine papers and then adjourned. No business of public interest came up.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment in the case of Charles Walters, convicted of the murder of his wife, in Centre street, and remitted the case to the Supreme Court, with directions to send it to the General Sessions, where Judge Russell, before whom the case was tried, will re-examine the prisoner.

The case of Samuel K. Wilson versus the Brevoort Insurance Company, of this city, was on trial yesterday before Judge Peckham, in the Supreme Court, circuit. Plaintiff's cotton mill, at Newark, N. J., which was destroyed by fire, was partially insured by defendants, who refused to pay their portion of the risk, claiming that the policy was invalidated by the erection, without their knowledge, subsequent to the act of insurance, of adjoining works of a dangerous character, in one of which it is alleged the fire originated. The case is still on.

Judge Garvin, of the Superior Court, had yesterday before him the case of David Wallenstein versus the Columbia Insurance Company, wherein the plaintiff sues to recover the full value of some coffee which was on board the ship Mortimer Livingston when she was wrecked off Cape May, and portions of which were saved by the defendants and tendered to Wallenstein in part payment of his insurance. He, however, refused to receive the coffee, on the ground that it was damaged. The case is not concluded.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday Surrogate Tucker decided that the balance of money belonging to the late Francis T. Lequer, which was in the hands of his sons Robert and Francis Jr., at the time of his death, is to be considered as having been a loan made by him to his sons, and which they are entitled to retain, under his will, till the distribution of his estate.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Wyman, convicted of stealing two hundred dollars from Uriah Dutt, a returned soldier, was sent to the State Prison for two years. John Dennis, a notorious offender, who pleaded guilty some time ago to obtaining goods by false pretences, was arraigned. Recorder Hoffman said that in view of his previous bad reputation he would sentence him to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Papers for the reception of dollar subscriptions to the fund for erecting a monument to President Lincoln in some prominent locality of this city are now to be found by those wishing to contribute at all the newspaper offices, hotels, banks, insurance and express offices, and at many stores and other public places. No doubt the fifty thousand dollars which is estimated will defray the expenses of placing in Union square or the Park a bronze statue of Mr. Lincoln, such as is proposed, can be raised within a few days.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown, broke out about four o'clock yesterday morning on the third floor of 186 Division street, and extended to 184 and 188, doing damage to buildings and personal property estimated at about two thousand dollars.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon in the drinking house No. 40 James street, between John H. Cowan and Frederick Huley, the latter drew a pistol and fired at the former; but the shot missed its mark and struck the proprietor of the house, James Casey, in the neck, producing injuries from the effects of which he died soon after Huley was committed to the Tombs for trial.

A considerable business was done yesterday morning by our police justices in committing for trial a number of pickpockets, in addition to those already noticed, caught in stealing articles from the persons of citizens in the crowds attendant upon the Presidential obsequies. Among the light-fingered operators thus disposed of were John Ravel, William Bennett, John Dugan, James O'Connell, Lyon Meyers, James Wells, John Isaacs, Robert Anderson and James Miller.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday morning the steamer Massachusetts, loaded with soldiers, collided in the Potomac river, near Blackstone Island, with the steam picket boat Black Diamond, which sunk in about three minutes after being struck. It is thought that the number of lives lost by the occurrence is over fifty. The Massachusetts was badly damaged; but by great exertions she was kept above water.

Sixteen buildings were burned at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the night of the 19th instant. The loss is estimated to amount to upwards of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of thirty-five thousand dollars, twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars of it being in New York companies.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 498 deaths in the city during the week ending April 24—an increase of 65 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 22 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths which occurred during the past week, 257 resulted from acute diseases, 210 from chronic diseases, and 31 from external causes, &c. There were 330 natives of the United States, 88 of Ireland, 13 of England, 44 of Germany, 3 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries. There were only fourteen deaths from smallpox in the past week. During each of the preceding four or five weeks there were nineteen or twenty deaths from this disease. There were fifteen deaths last week from typhus fever.

The stock market was strong yesterday, including governments, and a large business was done. Gold was quiet, and closed at 160 1/2.

Business was not very active yesterday, yet in most commodities a fair trade was done, and the higher price of gold had the effect of rendering the market dryer

and more buoyant. In some articles prices were decidedly higher. Cotton was fairly active and fully 6c. per pound higher. Petroleum advanced 1c., with an improved demand. On Change flour was heavy, and 5c. lower on common grades, but firmer for the choice grades. Wheat was steady. Corn was in small supply, and a trifle firmer. Oats were dull and drooping. The pork market was more active and firmer, while beef was in increased request at steady prices. Lard was 1/2c. higher, with more doing. Whiskey was steady, while freights were duller than ever.

## The Empire in Mexico—Signs of Its Approaching Disintegration.

The latest intelligence from Mexico goes to show that affairs in that country are approaching a crisis which must soon eventuate in the downfall of the empire. Our European advisers, as well as information from the most reliable sources in Mexico, depict the position of Maximilian as being most difficult, while he is growing every day more than ever disheartened with his high office and its serious responsibilities. In fact, after a short year's Imperial rule in the palace of Montezuma, a complete change seems to be coming over the spirit of his dreams, and the throne he was so hasty to accept he is now as ready to surrender. In view of all the facts of the case as they have reached us, it would not be surprising if the new Emperor should abdicate and return to Europe before the close of the present year. The empire would thus collapse all at once, like a soap bubble. This would be the fitting end of such a broad farce as an attempt to set up an aristocratic government on the American continent.

The natural result of the retirement of the Emperor Maximilian would be a thorough reorganization of the liberal or constitutional party and a vigorous reaction in favor of the republic. We have always contended that the masses of Mexico are true to the democratic idea, and such an opportunity would abundantly prove it. President Juarez, as the only existing representative of centralized power, outside of Maximilian, would again become the chief actor on the scene, and, with the aid of some of the ablest men in the land, his authority might be re-established without much further trouble. Thus Mexico would, after all, right her own wrongs without any foreign intervention or assistance. We know that help is expected from the United States, but we could render the Mexicans no effectual assistance for some years to come. Our own affairs are enough to demand all our attention, and even if the war were entirely ended, our financial condition would not warrant any reckless interference in other people's broils. Our warmest sympathies are, notwithstanding, with the republic, and we would be but too happy to hear of the final collapse of the empire. The news, however, will not be so palatable to Louis Napoleon; for in the abdication of Maximilian one of "the greatest acts of his reign" would explode rather disastrously. The concussion it would produce in France and Europe would be very great. Indeed, there is no saying that it might not terminate in a bloody revolution.

A GRAND IDEA.—During his recent speeches President Johnson developed some grand ideas; but the grandest of them all was that originally stated in the HERALD—that this country is the centre of the world geographically, and must become so politically, socially and commercially, within the next century, since the march of empire continues steadily westward, thus inaugurating a new era.

OUR FINANCES.—The war of 1812 left us with a debt, which, being badly managed, resulted in several financial revolutions. The debt left by the present war can be got rid of without any revolutions at all by the simple plan of gradually reducing the interest as we pay off the principal.

RECONSTRUCTION.—President Johnson will not have the difficulty which some people apprehend in getting the seceded States back into the Union safely. He is a Southern man, and knows just how to manage the Southern people. Let him go his own way and he will go right.

EMPIRES AND REPUBLICS.—Cesar and the two Napoleons have tried to convince the world that empires are to succeed republics as the best forms of government. Caesar tried it in Rome, and failed. The first Napoleon tried it in France, and failed. The second Napoleon has tried it in his book, and fails also. This republic—the first in every respect—will convince mankind that empires and monarchies are but second rate, and that the highest development of humanity requires a government in the republican form.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.—Now that President Johnson has concluded his speechmaking the quidnuncs are looking for changes in the Cabinet and diplomatic corps, and discussing the claims of this man and that man to this and that position. It is not probable, however, that any changes will be made at present. There is more serious and important work before President Johnson, and besides, he will not throw away his ammunition so early in the fight.

THE NEW ERA.—We are just at the beginning of a new era for this city, for the North, for the entire country, for Europe and for the world. It will be the most important era in history.

THE TIME FOR ACTION.—President Johnson has closed his series of brief speeches, and now he will begin to act. The war is over; but there remain a great many flag-ends of the rebellion to be gathered up, and a great many mooted points to be settled. President Johnson will attend to these matters immediately. The time for speechmaking has passed; the time for action has arrived.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADVISERS.—We hear a great deal about Young Blair and Old Blair, and Preston King, and Winter Davis and other politicians being the keepers of President Johnson's conscience and his confidential advisers. It is more likely that President Johnson will keep his own conscience and his own counsel; give advice instead of taking it, and make a start from a new standpoint.

A CHANGE.—We have had four years of military generalship. Now we shall have four years of financial generalship.

Obituary.  
DEATH OF VALENTINE MOTT.  
Professor Valentine Mott died yesterday at his residence in Gramercy Park, at the advanced age of eighty years. Dr. Mott was a native and one of the oldest residents of New York city. At the time of his death he held professorships, we believe, in the New York University and College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was known to the profession under the dignified title of The Father of Surgery in America.

## WASHINGTON.

## WAR GAZETTE.

Notice to Visitors to City Point, Richmond and Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

NOTICE TO VISITORS TO CITY POINT, RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

No passes are required from Washington or Baltimore by persons desiring to visit Richmond or Petersburg by transportation. Government vessels will not be furnished except to persons in the government service. All persons visiting City Point, Richmond or Petersburg will be required to register themselves on landing at the office established for that purpose, and will be subject to the police regulations established by the military authority.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR,  
JAMES A. HARRIS, Brevet Brigadier General, Inspector General.  
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1865.

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

THE LATEST EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.  
It is estimated at the Treasury Department that the daily expenses of the government have been reduced nearly one million dollars per annum since the late war. The clerical and other force of the Quartermaster's Department is to be immediately reduced fifty per cent.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PRESENTED TO THE FAMILY OF MR. LINCOLN BY MARSHAL O. ROBERTS.  
Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, has subscribed ten thousand dollars to the fund for the family of the late President Lincoln. It is now proposed to increase the fund to half a million of dollars.

THE PRESIDENT'S BODY GUARD.  
The President's body guard is still on duty here, in attendance on the President at the executive mansion and elsewhere, and all visitors are scrutinized, and more than usual caution observed in admitting those who apply for an interview.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BUTLER.  
General Butler will return to Lowell Mass., to-morrow. His appointment to important active service has been strongly urged, but no assignment for duty has been made.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS PROMOTED.  
The following assistant surgeons have been promoted to the rank of surgeons in the Volunteer Medical Corps:—John F. Huber, James M. Study, James Collins, Wm. R. Rly, Theodore Artand, Daniel Stahl. The four first are from New York.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF SPIRITS.  
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where persons are engaged in manufacturing spirits for sale they are liable to distillers' license, and the amount of tax depends upon the number of barrels distilled, with a special provision for the distillers of apples, grapes and peaches, but where persons manufacture spirits for sale they are liable only to license as manufacturers if their products exceed one thousand dollars per annum.

TRADE REGULATIONS WITH THE REBELS.  
The new trade regulations have not yet been approved by President Johnson.

## Academy of Music—German Opera.

Grover's German Opera Troupe commenced their season at the Academy last evening, after a lapse of ten days since the last performance of their opening performance, which was deferred in consequence of the late national bereavement. Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* was given, with Mesdames Frederic and Johanna, Carl Fornes, Himmer and Habelman in the cast. The house was well filled, but with an audience entirely different from that which the Academy is accustomed to. The absence of full toilets was remarkable to those who have been used to see fashion represented in its most elegant form in the Academy. However, the enjoyment was apparently none the less. The artists were generally well received, Fornes especially, whose acting was, as usual, very fine, calling out repeated applause. Mr. Himmer was not quite equal to some of the demands which the music makes upon a singer, his upper notes being a little weak, compelling him occasionally to resort to the falsetto, which is out of place and never acceptable. Mr. Habelman's *Robert* was well sung and acted with a good deal of spirit. Madame Frederic sang the part of Alice for the first time, and was therefore a little feeble, we presume from timidity, but improved as she advanced. This evening Mr. Grover will give *Der Freischutz* at the Brooklyn Academy. To-morrow evening we will have *Parsi* in New York, and *Northampton*, and *Madame* on Saturday.

## The Theatres Last Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE—FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

After an absence of many years from America, Mr. Charles Kean, the last of the great English actors, and his accomplished wife, made their first appearance last night at the Broadway theatre, in this city, before a large, fashionable and highly appreciative audience. Although the house was not crowded to excess, it was comfortably and suitably filled, his upper notes being a little weak, compelling him occasionally to resort to the falsetto, which is out of place and never acceptable. Mr. Habelman's *Robert* was well sung and acted with a good deal of spirit. Madame Frederic sang the part of Alice for the first time, and was therefore a little feeble, we presume from timidity, but improved as she advanced. This evening Mr. Grover will give *Der Freischutz* at the Brooklyn Academy. To-morrow evening we will have *Parsi* in New York, and *Northampton*, and *Madame* on Saturday.

When the curtain fell, at the close of the tragedy, the audience loudly called for the distinguished artist. Mr. Kean then made his appearance, leading his wife by the hand. The applause was thereupon redoubled, and some ladies threw bouquets of flowers at the feet of Mr. Kean. She gracefully acknowledged the compliment and retired; but, on Mr. Kean attempting to follow, loud cries of "Kean," "Speech," &c., arose. Mr. Charles Kean responded to the invitation in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Accept, I pray, the warmest thanks of Mr. Kean and his wife for the reception and for the brilliant applause with which you have this evening honored us. We return to this great city under the influence of strong and various emotions, as bring to our minds a train of thoughts and feelings, recalling many interesting associations and awakening many grateful remembrances. Years have elapsed and not a few of my early acquaintances have passed away, since, almost at the commencement of my professional career, I landed, a friendless youth, on your hospitable shores, there to receive that applause and encouragement which kindled within me the first glow of hope that I might one day attain success. That career is now drawing to a close, and I once more come amongst you, for a final time, to receive that applause and encouragement which kindled within me the first glow of hope that I might one day attain success. That career is now drawing to a close, and I once more come amongst you, for a final time, to receive that applause and encouragement which kindled within me the first glow of hope that I might one day attain success.

The general tone was admirably performed, giving Mr. and Mrs. Kean a fine opportunity to show their talent in comic parts. On the whole the performance was a perfect success in every way.

## THE OLYMPIC.

Mr. John Wood produced Planché's fairy extravaganza, *The Sleeping Beauty*, last evening, before a very good house. There were several alterations, especially in the second act, which very materially increased the attractiveness of the piece. Everybody seemed delighted to see the actors again, and Mrs. Wood's beauty and humor, Miss Meyers' songs and Miss Augusta's dancing were heartily applauded. Messrs. Pearson, Davidge, Paroloe and Lamb did the funny business well. Miss Harris, Miss Mowbray, Miss Newton, Miss Young and a dozen other handsome ladies were in the cast. The music seemed to us too operatic and lackadaisical. The lively comic songs were the most liked. Pearson, who resembled Graham, of the old Olympic, received a decided success.

But, after all, the scenery, by Mr. James E. Hayes, was the grand feature of *The Sleeping Beauty*, and carried off the honors. Such superb stage pictures—so gorgeous and yet so chaste, so brilliant and yet so tasteful—have seldom been seen on the New York stage, and challenge admiration as real works of art. Every scene was splendid, and the scenery was so arranged and displayed there were marked expressions of approbation. This transformation—where the scenery rises and falls, opens and closes, and the spectators really feel as if they were in a fairy land and find a new wonder disclosed at every moment—is one of the best of its kind. The costumes were equal to the scenery and harmonized well with the scenery, and the scenery was a real work of art. The question precedes the spectacle.

## THE FUNERAL.

## The Midnight Reception at the State Capital.

## Impressive and Solemn Proceedings.

Citizens from Every Part of the State Pay Their Tribute to the Great Dead, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

The funeral car and the one which immediately followed it were on Tuesday morning brought to New York from Hudson City on a tug boat. The procession arrived at the Hudson River Railroad depot at four o'clock, and with the usual ceremony the coffin was transferred to the funeral car. Governor Fenton here came on board with his staff, viz.:—General J. S. Balch, Inspector General, General James B. Swain, Engineer-in-Chief, and Generals Alexander W. Harnoy and E. A. Morrill.

It is understood that the committee have this village an exceptional stopping place, in consequence of the expressed desire of Admiral Farragut that it should do so.

## AT ALBANY.

The funeral train of the President arrived daily on the Hudson River Railroad to-night at eleven o'clock. The scene here has been strikingly impressive. The remains were received at the depot by the house, with four gray horses draped and plumed. Carriages were in attendance to receive the Governor and Joint Committee. The city officials and a large number of citizens, with members of the Legislature were also present to join in the mourning train. The night was murky, dry, starlight, still and pleasant.

From the depot the cortege moved to the ferry boat, and crossed to the west side of the Hudson from East Albany. A profusion of sable drapery prevailed at the depot, on the boat and at every point along the route, from the landing at Albany to the platform where the remains lie in state in the Assembly Chamber. No scene could be more impressive or solemn than the torchlight route of the dead President through the crowded streets. At midnight a dozen fire companies had assembled at the Albany landing, and the torches of the late lamented President were borne in procession through the city. The torches were lighted by the members of the late lamented President's family, and the torches were lighted by the members of the late lamented President's family, and the torches were lighted by the members of the late lamented President's family.

The hour of half-past one to-night is appointed for the opening of the funeral services in the Assembly Chamber. The hour of half-past one to-night is appointed for the opening of the funeral services in the Assembly Chamber. The hour of half-past one to-night is appointed for the opening of the funeral services in the Assembly Chamber. The hour of half-past one to-night is appointed for the opening of the funeral services in the Assembly Chamber.

Schrieber's band led the procession with a dead march. The Governor and committee, with the other attending mourners, followed the President's body to the great hall, where the body lay in state, and the Governor and committee, with the other attending mourners, followed the President's body to the great hall, where the body lay in state.

## VIEWING THE BODY.

At two o'clock in the morning the streets were still alive with people as they proceeded to the capital. Women in pairs and squads unattended are seen proceeding upon this melancholy mission. Two by two the long procession passed in at the Capitol gate to the Assembly Chamber, where the body lay in state. The coffin rests upon a simple platform, covered with black velvet, with silver bolsters. A splendid silk flag of the United States, with the stars and stripes, was draped over the coffin, and the coffin was placed there by Thurlow Weed's daughter. The Assembly Chamber is simply but tastefully draped in mourning; an inscription in black velvet on the wall reads: "The body of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, lies in state here, from April 26 to April 29, 1865." The quiet which at first prevailed when the cortege arrived is changed now in the streets to the muted expression of grief and sorrow. The streets are empty, and the shops have, in a good degree, kept the lights all night in their windows, where elaborate decorations of mourning are symbolized. The effect which this mourning has upon the city is beyond anything else ever known in its power and depth. The hearts of the people are penetrated with an astonishing feeling of sorrow, even to passion.

## ALBANY, April 26—11:30 P. M.

The city of Albany has seen to-day the most extraordinary occasion ever witnessed here. The throng of strangers which have come from all the surrounding cities and the country for miles around has been assembled here. The Delavan House, and all the other accessible public and private houses, are swarmed. The corridors and offices of the Delavan are turned into dormitories, and many took their night's rest on the stairs and the entries of this establishment.

All day the streets have been crowded with people to see the remains of the late beloved President lying in state. They reached from the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol to the foot of State street, in a prolonged and patient line four deep. However enthusiastic and earnest the feeling kindled in the great cities through which the funeral procession had passed, its approach through the streets of Albany to the great hall of the Assembly Chamber, where the body lay in state, was a sight which will be remembered by the public until half-past twelve o'clock, passing in at the front gate and out at the two side entrances. The Governor and his staff, with a few invited guests and the joint committee of arrangements, and the escort from Washington, followed the bearers of the coffin to the capital.

The general tone was admirably performed, giving Mr. and Mrs. Kean a fine opportunity to show their talent in comic parts. On the whole the performance was a perfect success in every way.

## ALONG THE ROUTE.

UTICA, April 26, 1865.

At Herkimer, thirty-six ladies, dressed in white, with black sashes, each holding in the hand a draped national flag, were ranged near the train.

At Little Falls a large crowd and a wreath of flowers were laid on the coffin of the President.

Music and minute guns greeted the train on its arrival here.

There have been appropriate demonstrations of respect and sorrow everywhere along the route thus far.

SYRACUSE, April 26, 1865.

The funeral cortege arrived at Syracuse at ten minutes

before twelve. Thus far no accident has occurred. Although it is raining, there are at least thirty feet of snow and people witnessing the passage of the train at this place. The women are drawn up in lines, and their torches and the numerous bonfires light up the scene solemnly. Bells are tolling and cannon booming.

## Lost Shawls, Fans, &amp;c., During the Obsequies.

Captain Brackett announces that a number of ladies' shawls, fans and veils have been picked up by officers of the Twenty-sixth regiment during the last two days, and now on duty at that station house, where they remain for disposition.

## THE SEWARDS.

The Condition of Secretary Seward and his Son.

MORNING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 26—9 A. M.

Now I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is regaining his strength rapidly, and was able to leave his room yesterday.

Mr. Frederick Seward's condition is becoming more hopeful.

Very respectfully,

J. K. BARNES